THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1837. [NO. 9370.

FOR LONDON.—The fine Ship UPTON CASTLE; *Captain J. E. Duggan*; to sail on the 25th. inst. For passage, only apply to *Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office, in the fort.—14th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Aliquis*, of 700 tons, *John McFee*, commander, to sail 25th February. Has good poop accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Daly's Buildings, 14th Feby. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ship CHESHIRE, D. CAMPBELL, commander; will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to *Higginson and Cardwell.*—Rampart row, 14th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The ship "*William*," 470 tons, *Thomas Clark*, Commander: Will have immediate dispatch.---For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Ferguson Turner, and Co.*—Bombay, 14th February, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—The *Good Success*, *W. Durant*, Commander; will leave this place with all despatch. For freight of opium only, apply to *Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons and Co.*—Bombay, 14th February, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY,—The fast sailing ship HELEN, Captain *G. Setford*. Will be dispatched positively on the 25th inst., for China. Apply at the office of Messrs *Nasservanjee Pestonjee and Co.* opposite the Apollo Cotton screws.---Bombay, 10th Feb. 1837.

FOR THE STREIGHTS AND CHINA, *with immediate dispatch.*—The *Barque Burong*, 176 tons, *Robert Gordon*, Master. For freight or passage, apply to *Jootah Damoodar*, *Bazar Street*, or the Commander on board.—Bombay, 13th February, 1837.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA MADRAS.—The new *Bark Janet*: to leave about the 25th instant. For freight or passage apply to the commander on board, or to *Eduljee Framjee* on the Green.—Bombay, 13th February, 1837.

THE SCHOONER NAVA ROSA, will sail for the Malabar Coast and the Mauritius, on the 1st March. For passage and freight, apply to *Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy and Co.*

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—To be published quarterly. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, has delegated to a Committee of papers the task of selecting such matter for the press as may be found in the Transactions of the said Society. Communications from other societies or individuals, on subjects of Natural History and Statistics added to the A. and H. Society's papers will form the substance of this publication. This journal is proposed to be published by, and on account of, the Proprietors of the *Bombay Courier*, at the usual cost of this place for printed matter. The names of Subscribers will be received at this office; or by the Secretary to the society.—Courier Office, Bombay, 14th Feb., 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India passage agent*, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Bills drawn and guaranteed by the ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, at 30 days' sight, on COUTTS AND Co. of London, are for sale at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART AND Co. at the exchange of 2 | 0½d. ₱ Rupee. From parties at outstations, remittances on the civil or military pay-offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof. Bombay, 14th Feb. 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

Pianos for sale.

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 14th February, 1837.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the *Native Dispensary*, is postponed to Thursday, the 16th instant, 1 P. M., at the Rooms of the *Native Education Society*, Esplanade, where the friends of that institution are particularly requested to attend.

E. W. EDWARDS,—*Secretary.*

Bombay, 13th February, 1837.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Education Society will be held at the Central Schools, Byculla, on Tuesday, the 21st instant,

The Right Hon'ble the Governor will take the Chair at 11 o'clock.

On Sunday Morning next, the 19th instant, in the forenoon, a Sermon will be preached at St. Thomas's Church in behalf of the institution, by the *Reverend Randal Ward, A, M.*—Bombay, 13th February, 1837.

W. JACOB,—*Acting Secretary.*

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION.—The *Barque Mahomedee*, H. ST. AMOUR, Master; will be despatched to the RED SEA, so soon as a sufficient number of Passengers may offer to cover the expenses. For particulars, apply to *Farnworth and Co.*—Army Agency, 14th February, 1837.

FOR SALE.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price*—*Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 14th Feb. 1837.

JUST published, and for sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1837, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by government during the year. Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES—TWO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE STEAM COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

SIR.—For some time past a Provisional Committee has been formed, with a view of forwarding the known wishes of an influential portion of the commercial interests of this country to assist the efforts making in India to establish a quick and regular communication between Great Britain and that country, by means of Steam Navigation through the Mediterranean and Red Sea.

The great importance and advantages of such an object is generally allowed, and the policy and practicability of promoting it is not questioned on physical grounds. It cannot be concealed, however, that there is opposition to the measure, and this is the more to be lamented, as from not knowing its nature and extent, it is impossible to form any idea of the effect it is likely to have on the ultimate bearings of the question.

It is the opinion of this committee, that it is desirable the community of India should be made acquainted with the steps which have been taken to carry into effect the object in contemplation, with a view of securing their co-operation and support to the proposed measure.

I have been directed to forward to you the accompanying papers, marked No. 1 to 6, vizt:

No. 1.—A declaration shewing the feelings of the principal merchants of London in favor of the proposed measure.

No. 2.—Is an outline of the mode of working out the plan, shewing that the measure proposed is based on the co-operation and support of the Government and the E. I. Company.

No. 3.—Is a copy of a proposal sent to the East India Company.

No. 4.—Is a copy of a proposal sent to the Treasury.

A deputation, consisting of several Members of Parliament, of which a list is given herewith, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to solicit the support of His Majesty's Government, and the result of the interview we now subjoin in paper No. 5; and by the same paper it will be seen, that the measure met with the support of Lord Minto, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Subsequently another deputation of Members of Parliament and Merchants, as per list, waited upon Sir John Hobhouse, where they met, by special appointment, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company. The result of which is given in paper No. 6.

In the event of the Government and East India Company adopting the proposals made, of which, eventually, there can be but little doubt, it is very desirable, for the purpose of saving future correspondence with your quarter, to have the opinions and wishes of the respective Presidencies in regard to this measure.

The contemplated outlay of the present plan is not expected to exceed £200,000; but as it may reasonably be expected that the undertaking will eventually embrace a wider range, by extending the communication to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, it is proposed to form a Company composed of 4,000 shares of £100 each, of which, for the present, we only contemplate the call of about one half.

This committee feels the importance of being in a position to shew to the Government its readiness and capability of fulfilling its proposals and engagements, and it would facilitate greatly their plans if the parties in India were to signify to the committee, their wishes as to the number of shares they would be willing to take in the undertaking.

The Committee believe there would be no difficulty in raising the whole stock in this country; they at the same time feel it due to the community of India who have so large an interest in this undertaking, that they should be thus early invited to associate themselves with the promoters of this object; while at the same time their co-operation would lend a powerful aid in carrying the plan into effect.

Hitherto, the principal impediments to the establishment of a permanent Steam communication with India, have consisted in a want of unity in the various otherwise well-projected plans which have been proposed both in England and India. This committee earnestly press upon the attention of the various bodies interested in this undertaking, the paramount importance of waving all minor considerations of local convenience before the grand object of effecting an immediate line of transit between England and India.

I have, &c.

CHARLES F. HEAD,—Chairman,
Provisional Committee.

Leadenhall Street, 20th August, 1836.

No. 1.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA BY THE RED SEA

The importance of our India possessions to this country is obvious.

Any undertaking tending to facilitate and extend our intercouse, with that quarter of the world must, therefore, be of the greatest advantage to this country, and secure the favorable consideration of the public.

The subject has engaged the attention of the House of Commons, and the following, amongst other resolutions, is embraced in the report of a Select Committee of that House on the 14th July, 1834:—

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a regular and expeditious communication with India by means of Steam Vessels is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India

We the undersigned, are therefore of opinion, that if a regular and speedy communication by Steam Vessels between this country and India via the Red Sea, were established, it would tend materially to promote the Commercial interests of both countries, and be in various other respects productive of national advantages.

Crawford Colvin and Co.	Thos. Heath.
Baring Brothers and Co.	Barber Neute and Co.
Morrison Cryder and Co.	Borradaile sons and Ravenhill.
Reid. Irving and Co.	
Scott, Bell and Co.	Briggs Thurban and Co.
Arbuthnot and Latham,	Money Wigram.
Charles Cockerill and Co.	John Deans Campbell.
Gregson Melville and Co.	Magniac Smith and Co.
Forbes, Forbes and Co.	Geo. Wildes and Co
Palmers Mackillop and Co.	Chas. Sp. Compton, junior.
Fletcher Alexander and Co.	Smith Elder and Co.
T. W. Wiggen and Co.	Scott Fairlie and Co.
Daniell and Dickinson,	Copeland Barnes and Co.
Buckles, Bagstet & Buckles,	J. Cockburn and Co.
Rickards Little and Co.	Hunter Gonger and Co.
Wm. Harper,	James Barber.
Cheape and Leslie,	Larkins and Co.
Lyall Brothers and Co.	Tho. Wilson,
Wm. and J. Burnie.	Durant and Co.
Gledstanes and Co.	Varnham Ewart and Co.
Small Colquhoun and Co.	Douglas Anderson and Co.
Majoribanks and Ferrers.	Gardner Urquhart and Co.
Rawson Norton and Co.	Smith Hyde and Lennox,
Finlay Hodgson and Co.	Thomas Richardson.
Barclay Brothers and Co.	Hodgson and Deane.
F. and C. E. Mangles.	Robt. and Benj. Browne & Co.
Dallas and Coles.	

No. 2.

In carrying into effect Steam Communication between Great Britain and India, it is to be borne in mind that all intercourse between Egypt and Europe will be subject to the Quarantine Laws, and therefore it becomes absolutely necessary to have Branch Boats from Malta to Alexandria, so as to have the Boats from Falmouth to Malta, always in free pratique. The plan proposed is therefore to have:

Two Vessels to be confined to the service between Malta and Alexandria. (The transit from Alexandria to Suez to be undertaken by the Company.)

Three Vessels for the communication to and from England to Malta.

Four Vessels for the service between Suez and Bombay

The gross outlay contemplated for the whole service is £200,000.

The annual expenditure required for the efficient prosecution of the intercourse, the annual repairs of the Boats, their insurance, and for a fund to serve for the replacing of the Boats, and the annual Interest of the Captital is estimated at £123,000.

After minute and careful calculation, the Income must for some years, fall far short of the annual expenditure, and it is therefore contemplated the Government and the Company would grant £65,000 as an annual allowance for the transmission of the Mediterranean Mail, and the East India Company's and Government Dispatches to and from India. (Private Letters to become a perquisite to the Company).

The intention of the Company is to have a Vessel to leave Bombay and England on the 1st of every Month, and it is expected to do the service in the space of fifty-two days, without intermission throughout the year.

The foregoing is an outline of the present contemplated undertaking, to be carried into effect by a private Company, principally formed of the Commercial Interests of Great Britain and India, to be incorporated by an Act of Parliament.

No. 3.

TO THE HON'BLE COURT OF DIRECTORS,
East India Company.

HON'BLE SIR,—The Provisional Committee engaged in the promotion of a Steam Communication with India, beg to lay before your Hon'ble Court the position of their labours in furtherance of this object. It will be seen by the papers herewith enclosed (marked No. 1) that it is an undertaking of the greatest consequence to the commercial interests of this country, and that it is powerfully recommended by the most influential of the mercantile classes of this city. By the paper marked No. 2, this committee has drawn out a detailed statement of the manner of working out this undertaking, which the Committee trusts will be found to meet the end in view. It is there shewn that the Company entrusted with the undertaking require the co-operation and assistance of H. M. Govt. and the H. E. I. Company, without which support, the Company would incur a heavy annual loss.

The Committee therefore entreat the favorable consideration of your Hon'ble Court to this great and important undertaking; and trust that in consequence of their carrying monthly the official dispatches, your Hon'ble Court will not object to the annual contribution of £25,000.

The importance of this undertaking will, it is hoped plead the excuse of this committee in soliciting your Hon'ble Court to take the subject of this letter into its earliest consideration.

I am, &c.

CHARLES F. HEAD, Chairman, *Provisional Committee.*

London, 12th July, 1836.

No. 4.

TO THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MY LORDS.—The subject of a Steam Communication between this country and India by the Red Sea, having engaged the attention of the mercantile interests of this City, a Provisional Committee has had under its consideration, the best means for carrying it into efficient operation.

It will be seen by the enclosed paper, No. 1, that it is considered of the utmost importance to the Commerce of the two countries, and that its promotion is sought for by the most influential of the mercantile community of this city.—The intention and object of the undertaking is explained in detail in the accompanying document No. 2, and it is there shewn that this measure can only be carried into effect with the assistance and co-operation of H. M. Government and the H. E. I. Company, without entailing upon the parties interested, a heavy annual loss.—In consideration of the Company undertaking to convey the H. E. I. Company's despatches monthly to and from India, this committee has entreated the support of the Directors and asked of that Hon'ble Company an annual allowance of £25,000, and it being part of the contemplated arrangements of the Company to propose to H. M. Government to undertake the transmission of the monthly mails to and from this country, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, and of the official despatches to and from India, this Committee in soliciting H. M. Govt. to contribute the remaining £40,000 required to complete the arrangement, venture to express a hope that the sum will not be considered more than commensurate with the services to be performed, while it would enable the Company to carry into effect this great and important undertaking. At the same time, as the object of the Committee in urging forward this measure is more directed to the public good, than with any view of private emolument, it would be a subject of sincere gratification to the Committee, if in the prosecution of the undertaking they were enabled, by a favourable result, to diminish the degree of support at present solicited of H. M. Government.—By statement No. 2, already alluded to, it will be seen that the annual expense is estimated at £123,000, which is to be met by the above £65,000, the profit on passengers, the postage on all commercial and private letters to and from India and contingencies.

The Committee will be happy at any time to afford, by deputation, any further information to H. M. Govt.; and in conclusion, the Committee would beg respectfully to disclaim any participation with the numerous speculations of the day, and to offer as the best guarantee of their respectability and solidity, the fact of their capital being ready to be subscribed and paid by the mercantile interests connected with India, upon the co-operation and support of H. M. Govt. being obtained.

I have, &.

(Signed) C. F. HEAD,—Chairman,
Provisional Committee.

London, 15th July, 1836.

No. 5.

Lord Minto received a Deputation, consisting of—

Mr. Hutt, M. P.	Capt. J Barber,
Lord Wm. Bentinck, M. P.	Mr. Thurban,
Mr. Ewart, M. P.	Mr Daniell,
Major Head,	

Mr. Hutt explained the nature of the visit, and after a general conversation upon the object in view, His Lordship was pleased to take a favorable view of the project, and as far as the Admiralty was concerned, saw no objection.

5th August, 1836.

No. 6.

The following Members of the Provisional Committee attended a Deputation at the India Board:—

Major Head.	Capt. James Barber.
E. Daniell, Esq.	R. Thurban, Esq.
D. Grant, Esq.	Capt. Thornton.
—— Woolley, Esq.	Mr. Bagshaw, M. P.
Capt. Marrue.	W. Hutt, Esq, M. P.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen were present.

Lord W. Bentinck, M. P.	C. Kerr, Esq.
Lord Sandon, M. P.	B. Colvin, M. P.
Sir J. R. Reid, M. P.	Capt Larkins
Mr. Morrison, M. P.	Capt. Alsager, M. P.
Mr. Crawford, M. P.	Mr. Bonnar.
Mr. Thornley, M. P.	Mr. Ewart, M. P.
G. Palmer, Esq	Mr. M. DeVitre.
G. Arbuthnot, Esq.	

A conversation first took place with Sir J. Hobhouse. When all the details of the project were discussed. Messrs. Crawford, Bagshaw, Morrison, Hutt, Lord W. Bentinck, Maj. Head, and others, pressed the importance of the present proposal with its advantages and the benefit of it to the mercantile community, if the communication with India opened in a regular way by the Red Sea.—After much conversation, the party was joined by the Chair and Deputy Chair of the India House, and further regulation as to postage, conveyance of despatches, &c was entered into. The whole concluded by Sir John Hobhouse expressing, that he thought H. M. Government was disposed to receive the proposal favorably: and that it was of great importance, and he would press it on the early attention of the Honorable Gentlemen (the Chair and Deputy Chair.) The Deputation broke up, satisfied with the attention and expression of the Right Honorable the President of the Board of Control, and an understanding that he would, in the course of ten dayss, submit to Mr. Hutt the decision that should be come to.

12th August, 1836.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY. MONDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1837.

First Race.—The Newnham Stakes, Rupees 500 from the Fund, and two Gold Mohurs each, subscription, for all Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes. Weight 8 stone 4lbs. 2 miles. Entrance Rupees 100.

Mr. Etrick's..C. A. H. Abbotsford..8st. 4lb. Walked over.

Second Race.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 500, P. P. for all Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes.—2 miles. 8 stone 7lbs.

Major Forrester's....G. A. H. The Camel.....	8	7
Mr. Etrick's..... G. A. H. Cadmus.....	8	7
Major Daly's.....W. A. H. Chaw.....	8	7
Capt. Cunningham's..G. A. H. Prodigal.....	8	7

First ½ mile.....	0	58
2nd do. do.....	1	4
3rd do. do.....	0	59
4th do. do.....	1	2
Total.....	4m.	3s.

REMARKS.—Cadmus at long odds; the favorite at starting. Prodigal led for three quarters of a mile. The Camel and Cadmus then took up the running to the two mile post, when The Camel came out and won easily in 4 minutes and 3 seconds.

E. ANSTRUTHER.—*Sec. to Turf.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Westley, 20th N. I. from Baroda.

Ensign and Qr. Mr. Barr, Marine Battalion, from Mahabuleshwur.

Lieut. Home, and Lieut. Lucas, H. M. 6th Regt.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Cotton, 7th Madras Lt. Cavalry.

Ensign Willoughby, 24th N. I. to Mahabuleshwur.

Captain Payne, Staff, to Ahmedabad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGE,

At Poonah, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. E. Mainwaring, Lieut. Robert Croft Wormald, of the Bombay Horse Artillery, to Mary Isabel, the eldest daughter of Col. J. Mayne, C. B. of the Bombay Army.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

11th. February.—Ship Glenelg, R. Lungley, Master, from China, the 6th Jan. 1837.

Passengers.—J. Fraser, Esq. Mr. F. A. Viegas, 6 Parsees, and 4 Servants.

13th Feb.—Barque Adams, J. Mulls, Master, from the Cape of Good Hope, the 5 Nov. 1836.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester, and Sloop Rose.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, Brig of War—Tigris, Schooner Shannon and Sloop Coote.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Aliquis, Cheshire, John Campbell, William, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, and Adams.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Ruparell, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Allaievie, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Bombay, Falcon, Colombo, Nassary, Janet, Burong, Caledonia, Lowjee Family and Glenelg.

STEAMER,—Indus

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

FRENCH CORVETTE.—La Aube.

PORTUGUESE BARQUE.—Volunteer.

NOTICE.—All letters received from outstation post-offices since the 1st February 1837, have been dispatched to London per Triumph, on the 4th February 1837, and those received since 4th February 1837, per Moffatt, to London, on the 6th February 1837; unless such as were otherwise directed.

F. BOURCHIER.—*Post Master General.*

Bombay Genl. Post Office, 8th Feb. 1837.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1837.

We have received a set of documents from the Secretary to the Steam Committee which we insert, and as to which, and a variety of articles from the Bengal papers, we must defer our comments. We are the more unwilling to enter on the subject at present, from a lothness to express, without further consideration, the opinion which we have entertained long previous to our entering on the conduct of this paper, adverse to the plans of Colonel Chesney for the present, as tending to divide and distract the energies and determination—that, whether the Court of Directors will or not, will sooner or later give us the [illegible] communication we wish. At the same time we cannot have a moment's hesitation in expressing what appears to be a general feeling here, namely indignation at the conduct of Sir Charles Forbes, in doing all that his peculiar position enabled him to do, to frustrate or to weaken the impulse which the recent demonstrations made throughout India have at length awakened at home. The paragraph on the subject from the *Times*, which we extracted in our last number sufficiently shews what was thought of the course taken by him, in a quarter in which his home politics were not likely to prejudice him.

As a matter of some importance to the trading community of this place, where bills founded on American credits are annually negotiated to a considerable amount, we may allude to the circumstance of the Bank of England, having not only raised their rate from 3½ to 4 per cent., but refused to discount all bills drawn upon American Agency Houses, upon any terms.

It is clearly understood that this measure has not been adopted from any general distrust of the parties, who are affected by it. The Directors have, in fact, stated to a deputation of merchants, that no such feeling has influenced them in this determination, but "that there was a wish on the part of the Bank, to check such foreign state negotiation, as would have a tendency to drain the country of specie, and as a proof of this, they had confined their rejections to the paper of houses of known wealth, respectability and resources."

The proceeding would therefore appear to be one of a purely defensive character, but be that as it may, the houses in question must naturally find themselves unpleasantly situated, by this sudden and unlooked for, step.

Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. are in the list of those thus *proscribed* by the Bank, but have met the crisis by attaching notes to all their acceptances, announcing their readiness to discount the bill, whenever the holder may wish it.

In the severe pressure for money then so generally felt in England, this certainly indicates great resources.

The *Earl of Balcarras*, Capt. J. Hine, arrived on Monday evening, the 6th instant, having sailed from Macao on the 7th January. This ship made the passage from Macao to Singapore in 140 hours, including a detention at Pulo Aor of 5 hours, the distance run being full 1400 miles gives an average of above 10 knots, while under sail. According to many authorities at this port, the passage from China of 30 days at this season (including 30 hour's detention at Singapore) is the quickest on record.

Having read with a rueful countenance the formidable critique in the *Gazette* on the movements at the late Review, altogether stultifying the assertion we had ventured on the subject, we were greatly relieved by the perusal of the General Orders issued on the occasion, and to which we give place. As it might be inferred that the penner or suggester of the article in question was a military personage, though possibly below the rank of a Field Officer, we presume that he is sufficiently imbued with the true military principle, to acquiesce in the judgment of the Brigadier Commandant, enforced by the still higher authority of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief of the Garrison; remembering that even Doctors are not entitled to disagree, until they have taken their seats at the Medical Board.

"*Extract from Garrison Orders by Brigadier Sullivan.*"

"The Brigadier Commanding the Garrison has much pleasure in communicating the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief of the garrison's approbation of the soldier-like and steady appearance of corps as well of firings and movements at the Brigade Review of last evening. Brigadier Sullivan is further directed to return the Right Honourable the Governor's best thanks to officers commanding, European and native officers, and non-commissioned officers and privates on the occasion."

"The Brigadier Commandant cannot permit the encommiums of such high authority to be recorded in Garrison orders, without his taking advantage of the opportunity of adding his best thanks to commanding officers of corps for their ready support upon all occasions, and more particularly with regard to the Brigade Review of yesterday evening. The few opportunities the several corps have had of assembling for Brigade practice, from the severe garrison duties, the very confined space for four regiments of Infantry to manœuvre in Brigade, the obstacles that presented themselves on almost every change of position, and the small space allowed for Light Infantry movements, required the attention of commanding officers to avoid confusion; this was most happily effected to the entire approbation of the Right Honourable the Governor."

"The Brigadier's best thanks are also due to Captain Rowley, Fort Adjutant, for his zeal and attention to the orders of the day."

We received on Saturday, a letter from an Agra correspondent requesting us to forward to him the Courier; and our readers who are made sensible that our *quiddam honorarium* is partly derived from the average profits on a hare in this paper, may suppose that we perused it with almost as much glee as the indorsement on our first brief: on coming however to the signature we were filled with dismay, at finding it impossible to make it out.. The Bengal Directory having been referred to in vain, the head decipherer and the assistant decipherers were called in; but the result of the conference was only that the majority decided that the first letter of the surname was an 'M.' Under these circumstances, and being exceedingly loth to let slip an Agra subscriber, we attempted a fac-simile on a blank envelope, and our object in penning these remarks is to ensure a right delivery. We ventured to add "Esquire" to the address, presuming that an illegible hand is a mark of caste.

MADRAS.

By an extract which we have copied from the *Bombay Courier* of the 21st Ultimo, we find that we are not singular in the opinion which we formed of the protest of the Calcutta Steam committee. Our contemporary suggests, that "the only hope now for the Town-of-Calcutta-Steam scheme, is to despatch a comprehensive steam brief to Mr. Turton, with a handsome fee from the Fund, enclosing *a new and corrected Map of the Indian Seas*—exposing all errors of former geographers as to the relative positions of Calcutta, Suez, and Bombay"—but we must be allowed to question whether it would be possible to secure that learned gentleman's advocacy, even professionally, when at so great a distance from the miasm of the ditch.

It is evident by the example of Lord W. Bentinck, that although a man may suffer considerably by the "comprehensive monomania" whilst subject to the local influences of Calcutta, he soon recovers his reason after leaving it—and we take it for granted that Mr. Turton will have followed the noble Lord's example long before the Steam brief could reach him. Let us hope that on his return to India he will bring enough of common sense with him to prevent a relapse.—*Herald, Feb.* 1

CALCUTTA.

INSOLVENT COURT.—In the Insolvent Court yesterday, orders were made for the following dividends:—

Alexander and Co., *Three per Cent.*

Colvin and Co., *Seven and a Half per Cent.*

Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., *Fifteen per Cent* and an application was made to declare a further dividend in the estate of Fergusson and Co., for which an order will be passed at the next meeting of the Court, this day fortnight. We understand the Assignee has funds sufficient to pay *Ten per Cent.*, which accordingly will be the amount proposed.

The further examinations under the order to shew the cause against the claims of the retired partners on the estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. were postponed till the next Court day; and the time was also extended to the same period for shewing cause against the claim of the Bank of Bengal to prove upon that and other estates for the unliquidated balance of their joint liabilities upon the bill transaction connected with the firm of Alexander and Co. Mr. Prinsep then applied on behalf of the Bank for an order *nisi*, which was granted, against the Assignee of Fergusson and Co., for the payment of dividends on a sum of Rs 6,56,156 on the above account, for which the Bank had been already admitted to prove against that estate; but the order not having been peremptory for *payment*, the Assignee had refused to pay until the Bank should have given credit in reduction for the profits on the Indigo concerns of Alexander and Co.

As the agregate amount of the claims against the six Agency firms respectively has often been very erroneously given from a statement which appeared in the *Times* about two years ago, which represented the claims against Palmer and Co. as amounting to five millions sterling, and claims against all the six Houses as amounting to fifteen millions, we take this opportunity of mentioning the sums on which Dividends are now paid in all these estates:—

Alexander and Co	Sa.	Rs	37,600,000
Colvin and Co	"		9,500,000
Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.	"		11,733,000
Fergusson and Co	"		28,000,000
Mackintosh and Co	"		25,600,000
Palmer and Co	"		25,500,000
Total Sa.		Rs	137,933,000

Calcutta Courier, January 28.

THE STEAMER DIANA.—The new Steamer *Diana*, built for the Straits, steamed yesterday to Diamond Harbour and back on a trial trip, and we hear, performed to entire satisfaction. This vessel is to start on Wednesday next for the scene of her future employment. She is armed with a twelve-pounder on the forecastle, traversing on a swivel, and with two twelve-pounder carronades abaft: besides ten wall pieces. We take it, the pirates will find her rather an "ugly customer."—*Calcutta Courier, January* 30.

The Steam Committee have advertised the half yearly Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Fund for Saturday the 18th instant, at 3 P. M. The subject of Steam has derived fresh interest from the late communications of Major Head, and the undoubted progress which the question has made in public opinion at home. The ill-natured attacks upon the Calcutta Committee in various quarters, but more particularly in the crude remarks of the Bombay and Madras press, and the absurd attempts so glaringly made at those presidencies to do an injury to Bengal without benefit to themselves—nay, even at their own expense, are a motive why we should be stirring on this occasion. We therefore hope the Meeting will be well attended.

Although it may seem superfluous to repeat the obvious arguments in favor of that *comprehensive scheme*, which the *Bombay Courier* and *Madras Herald* affect to hold up to ridicule, there are remarks in the late comments of those journals' assertions so very inconsistent with fact, and also with the reasons given for advocating their own pet plans, that we feel ourselves called upon to notice them. The *Madras Herald* says, the answer given here to Major Head's letter plainly shews, that "notwithstanding all their talk about the advantages of improving the communication with England, the Bengal Committee do not care two straws about it, unless Calcutta can be benefited at the expence of all India."...."What matters it to them that the plan of going from Calcutta to Suez direct (touching at Madras and Ceylon *for a supply of Coals*, and not for the benefit of those places) would be prejudicial to the whole of India...What do they care if the Bombay people, instead of getting their letters and parcels in 43 or 44 days, *as they did in July last*, or we of Madras instead of receiving them in 53 days, should be on an average half as long again; or even if the Calcutta people themselves should receive their letters 20 or 30 days later than they now can have them *via* Bombay. What matter all these evils as long as the proportionate disadvantage of the rest of India is greater than that of Bengal?" &c. Could any one suppose that a respectable Journal would be guilty of so atrocious a misstatement of the Scheme of the Calcutta Committee, which has been so often published and so frequently explained and commented upon in all the Journals of India? The Calcutta Committee have never sought to deprive Bombay of its natural advantages; their scheme provides for a branch Steamer to and from a rendezvous in the Red Sea or a. Socotra from and to Bombay, giving that presidency all that she aims at for herself and giving it to her at *half the cost* of an independent steam line between Bombay and Suez—no small consideration in an undertaking, the sole objection to which hitherto has been the great expense without adequate return. The great speed of large and powerful Steamers would cause letters to and from Madras and Calcutta to reach their destination more quickly by sea in the proposed Bengal Steamers, than via Bombay, during the whole year, but especially on the return trip in the South West Mousoon; but those who might think otherwise or might wish to take the chance of both routes, would have that of Bombay always open to them as well as the other. And as for our Steamer being made to call at Madras, not for the benefit of Madras, but merely for a supply of Coals, a more impudent assertion was never made. A large Steamer will never want Coals at Madras, nor will it be advisable to have a depot there at all. No motive whatever but the convenience of Madras could induce a deviation which in the least must delay the Steamer a day upon her voyage. But while we of Calcutta are thus taunted for selfish motives because we seek advantages to ourselves without the smallest degree encroaching upon but really extending the benefits of steam to the other presidencies we should like to know how the Madras plan is to be rescued from the charge both of selfishness and absurdity—their plan of making Ceylon the general rendezvous, and thus positively denying to Bombay "the benefits of the situation which nature has given it." Did any Calcutta Committee ever propose any scheme so preposterous as this! and we should like to know what the Ceylon people think of the Bombay plan which leaves them out altogether, instead of allowing them the advantages of *their* position.

The *Bombay Courier* has committed itself almost as much as the *Herald*, in the short article we copied yesterday. The Calcutta Committee's object, say the *Courier*, "was not Steam-Navigation, but to prevent Bombay taking advantage of her geographical position." The barking of that journal reminds us of the fable of the Dog in the manger. The objection to steaming between Bombay to Suez has been the expense. Well, a plan is suggested here which promises larger returns and reduced relative charge, with benefits extended to every other part of India. No, says the *Bombay Courier*, if the granting such advantages to others be the effect of your practicable plan, we protest against it: rather let us have no Steam at all.

That journal speaks with very great confidence of the unanimity of the London deputation to Sir John Hobhouse and the *conversion* of Lord Wm. Bentinck.—"But the M. P. for Glasgow has now recovered from the temporary aberration of the Indian Governor General." Where did our contemporary find *any* proof of a change of sentiment in our late Governor General on this topic? or of a general concurrence of the deputation in the plan sent out by Major Head? All we find in the reported conversation at the interview is, that the gentlemen of the deputation had not determined upon any plan, except generally to contract with Government and the Company for the conveyance of the Mails and India Mails. We should like to see our Bombay Contemporry's authority for his inferences.—*Calcutta Courier, Feb.* 2.

The *Madras Herald* contains a furious tirade on the subject of Steam Communication, in which the Calcutta Committee, and the "Calcutta people," and the "Bengal people," are violently assailed, as though they had one and all made an assault upon the steam cause *vi et armis* with intent to murder or do some grievous bodily harm, to the good cause, merely forsooth because the Calcutta Committee, instead of assenting at once, to what is acknowledged to be the crude and unripe scheme of Major Head, have offered some few suggestions touching the advantages of a branch, and comprehensive scheme, over an exclusive one. We of Calcutta, it seems, have "thrown off the mask and stand exposed to the ridicule of mankind in all our naked deformity." The mask being thrown off, the "fundamental feature" upon which our "deformity" hinges, according to the *Madras Herald*, appears to be that we propose going to Suez direct, "touching at Madras and Ceylon, *for a supply of a coals* and *not for the benefit of those places*." Humph! We are far more wicked indeed than we supposed. We infer that if we went to Newcastle for the same purpose, the worthy colliers, would perceive in us the same naked deformity of intention, and tell us to begone about our business, for that we came not for the benefit of Newcastle, but for a supply of coals! They would, we suppose, refuse to agree to our coming, or to take our monies, but instead thereof hold us up to the ridicule of mankind. But it is clear that the eye sees not itself; for we cannot, for the life of us, perceive the deformity which the *Madras Herald* is so irate about. We do not perceive, why our going to Madras or Ceylon, should be at all the less useful to those places, because we do go there to get coals as well as letters, packets, and passengers. We presume that the *Madras Herald* has peculiar notions respecting singleness of purpose, and thinks that a man who goes into a fishmonger's shop to buy a cod, should have no selfish notions of his own to serve, but should go there merely for the purpose of benefiting the fishmonger. Such a selfish fellow as this, were he perceived by the *Madras Herald* in all his naked deformity, buying a salmon, would be exposed to the ridicule of mankind. He buys a salmon, with no view at all to the interests of the dealer, and solely for his own benefit and advantage. Hang such unfeeling rascals; but no; we are reprieved from this otherwise well-merited doom, on a verdict of *non compos mentis*. The Bengal Committee, are clearly demented to talk of steaming up the Bay of Bengal, after the miserable failure of the *Forbes*. But softly, softly. "They stumble that run fast:" and fast and furiously as the *Madras Herald* has jumped to the conclusion that we are poor demented bodies, he unluckily betrays a sad want of skill in supporting his positions by sound argument. His zeal and fury betrays him into contradictions. He tells us the *Forbes*'s attempt was a "miserable failure," but he tells us too, that the *Forbes* is a "miserable tub," so that he must permit us to deprecate the verdict of *non compos*, even though we should happen to assert that "a miserable failure" by a "miserable tub," is not by any means conclusive to "men in their sober senses," that to steam up the Bay of Bengal, it is all impracticable. We very much fear that it is the case of the *Madras Herald* to be in such a state of excitement, under an excess of irate feelings—why or wherefore we know not, that he does not duly reflect either upon his deductions, or the terms he uses. What necessity for all this fury? of what avail these angry terms, "naked deformity" "selfishness" "approaching to madness"? Granting that the tub affair, was a failure, surely the *Madras Herald* need not write himself down of unsound understanding, if he came to the conclusion, that failure might be occasioned by the very circumstance he states, viz. that the attempt was made in a tub? Many voyages may be achieved in a "good ship," that cannot be made in a miserable tub. Let then the *Madras Herald* be a little less furious in his ire for the future, since he finds that his anger only betrays him into contradictions; and the aid of the press of India, is wanted in supporting the general cause, not in railing at any one scheme in particular. This is not the way to catch our hare; when we have caught it, we will discuss the best mode of dressing it.

We regret to find the *Bombay Courier* joining in the same kind of clamour against the Calcutta Committee, and like most angry people, falling into the same unthinking objurgations. Because we of Calcutta advocate a comprehensive scheme, we are accused of desiring to forward no scheme at all, but only "to prevent Bombay, from taking advantage of her geographical position." How idle is this! Here is Madras and Bombay claiming the right to bawl "nothing like leather" on pure exclusive principles, whilst we cannot advocate an inclusive scheme without being exposed in our "native deformity," "stript of our mask," and accused of wishing to deprive parties of the advantage of their geographical position! All this is idle and childish, and can do no good to any one of the presidencies!—*Bengal Hurkaru, February* 2.

Several notices of much interest appear in the *Gazette* of this evening. One of them affects the holders of paper of the late 6 per Cent. Loan, or of the Transfer Loan Certificates: we understand that the Company's Law Officers at home were consulted as to the rights of parties who had bought and sold paper of that description in Europe with respect to the adjustment of arrears of interest, and that they declared the right to such interest to be a separate property not vested in the purchaser of the paper.

Another endeavors to provide a remedy for the contant disputes in the passing of old pice having little or no visible impression upon them, to which cause, we believe, is chiefly attributable the high batta again exacted by the money-changers in the Bazar, their lowest charge being now two pice in the Rupee.

The third Notice, to which our attention has been directed, is the promulgation of the new arrangements adopted by the Court in the Ecclesiastical Department. The number of Chaplains in the Bengal presidency, is to be increased from thirty-seven to forty-nine, of whom thirty will be termed Assistant Chaplains, and receive a salary of only 500 Rupees per month, till vacancies occur in the senior grade. And a new scale of Furlough allowances and pensions is introduced for prospective application, but not applicable to the Chaplains now on the establishment.—*Calcutta Courier, Feby.* 1.

A matter of great importance to the Navy, and especially to the officers and crew of H. M. S. *Andromache*, was decided yesterday in the Supreme Court. The act of Parliament fixing bounty money for pirates, viz. 20*l*. for every pirate taken or killed, and 5*l*. for every man of the crews not taken or killed, on board a piratical vessel when attacked, has been declared applicable to the pirates in the Straits, and the sum of 84 15*s*. has accordingly been awarded to the *Andromache* for the four engagements in which she was concerned. We have copied the *Hurkaru's* report of the proceedings in Court.—*Ibid.*

During the last fortnight the pages of the *Bombay Gazette* have been filled with letters and paragraphs upon the question of a Bank for that presidency. We are not surprised at the degree of excitement which so important a matter has given rise to, nor at the desire of the subscribers to the scheme to keep the banking profits of their own presidency to themselves, though we cannot admire the illiberal remarks with which a proposition mooted in the Bank of Bengal to establish a branch at Bombay when the field was open, has been treated on that side of India. Another proof of the narrow-mindedness and interested views of the framers of the Bombay plan, we trace in the existence of a clause in the charter they have drafted, specially restricting the Bombay Bank from making advances on consignments to Europe—a species of business which the Bank of India have wisely embraced in the draft of *their* charter, and one to which no good objection can be raised, provided the Capital of the Bank be large enough to undertake it without cramping its means to provide for the local exigencies of discount, loans and circulation, and without endangering its ability to meet the contingencies, of a pressure for specie.

From a letter in the *Bombay Gazette* received to-day it appears that the local Government, after consulting the principal revenue officers, has not only given its sanction generally to the establishment of a Bank, but has revised the terms—"The Governor has granted *two* Charters to the Bombay Bank, in one of which shares are taken (by the Government), in the other *not*, the choice being left to the Directors;" and both drafts are gone home in the steamer. In case of the refusal of a Charter, the projectors are so determined to have a Bank of their own, that they have formed a plan of a Joint-stock Bank as the alternative, rather than invite a branch from the Bank of Bengal or the Bank of India---we will quote the letter:

"The Agent, who has in one pocket carried a credit to procure the necessary apparatus for a chartered Bank, carries in the other an equal sum to bring out, in case of the charter being rejected, all the paraphernalia requisite for a joint stock establishment. On the very day, in the very hour that this agent was deputed to England, thirteen lacks were subscribed as a nucleus for a joint Stock Bank, in case the charter were denied—this amount being deemed a sufficient demonstration of the public determination to have a Bank in Bombay in despite of every effort to prevent it—Nay, I can inform these two writers, that the moment any necessity arises to render such a step expedient—there are a million of notes ready engraved at this moment in Bombay, with which a Joint Stock Bank can actually commence operations in ten days time. Now, let them mark my words—let any attempts to step into our shoes be made, whether by interlopers from abroad, or by conspirators at home, those notes will be at once issued.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—OCTOBER 11.

The details which were yesterday published in our second edition, of the attack made by the Carlists upon the lines of the British Legion in front of St. Sebastian, were at once painful, and in some respects consolatory. It was a satisfaction to learn that our ill-used and misemployed brethren in the Peninsula had still retained the characteristic valour of their country; but most vexatious and distressing to find additional evidence in the unprofitable though bloody result of their 12 hours fighting, that of all such decisive consequences as could alone be considered a fair equivalent for what they suffer, their enterprise must be utterly fruitless.

The Carlists fought with determined bravery. Their whole corps engaged on this occasion is not calculated by their enemies to have exceeded six or eight battalions, which must, according to every reasonable calculation, have fallen short of 5,000 men. With this small force they assaulted an adversary, who, taking into account both English and Spaniards, must have equalled, if not surpassed, that of the Carlist division. General Evans had also the advantage of a series of defensive works, and of a superior artillery It is true that he repulsed his assailants, and probably with severe loss; but, with the fatality which has ever attended the unhappy Legion, its position has not in any degree been strengthened or ameliorated by its successful effort, nor does Evans appear to have gained an inch of ground.

The worst circumstance attending the present condition of this civil war in Spain, is the cruel dilemma into which it has thrown all considerate, honest, and right-minded Spaniards, who have now only a choice of evils offered them,—either to submit to the arbitrary sway of Don Carlos, or to become slaves to a many-headed tyrant, and partners with a threatened state of anarchy; or, for the sake of escaping both, to fly their country as helpless neutrals, whom neither of the belligerents will recognize in their neutrality, or spare in their persons or their goods. We repeat, that in the stage which Spanish politics have actually arrived at, it is neither safe nor just for Great Britain to mingle any further with them. The contemporaneous posture of affairs throughout the East of Europe would increase the repugnance of any enlightened Minister to fetter the hands of England by a gratuitous and bootless quarrel in the West; and Lord Palmerston, above all

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men, ought to recollect with mortification, the pitiful apology he was constrained within these four years to offer for the impotence of the British Government, when a vigorous interference was urgently called for on the side of Turkey—to wit, that because we had a squadron of four or five sail of the line engaged near home, we could not spare the necessary means of upholding the national honour in the Mediterranean! This, we trust, will be remembered by Lord Palmerston as a lesson. The civil war in Spain bears no comparison in its pressure upon British interests with the question between Holland and Belgium, which engaged the public feelings in 1831-1832. But the affairs of Turkey, and her relations, as well as our own, with Russia, are of a nature to absorb, almost exclusively, the attention and anxiety of all English statesmen. In that case, should Lord Palmerston, or any other Minister of the Crown of England, be found wanting, it will be a paltry indemnification for so vital a miscarriage that he is dismissed with irrecoverable disgrace.

OCTOBER 14.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, with letters from several of our foreign correspondents, have arrived; their contents are interesting.

Rumours of dissensions in the Cabinet were afloat in Paris, but resting on no sure foundation. Respecting the period for the convocation of the French Chambers nothing had been decided. On the proceedings in the Extraordinary Diet of Switzerland would depend the earlier or later commencement of the session of the Chambers. Should the Diet take a high tone, the Chambers would be instantly convoked; but the French Government still believed or affected to deem certain that satisfaction would be offered to France. *La Pair* in every reference to the affair takes care to treat the last note presented to the Federal Directory not as that of the Duke de Montebello, but as of Count Mole.

The accounts received in Paris from Switzerland represented public feeling as becoming more warm on the matter in dispute with France. Although more measured in their language than had been at first apprehended, no public speaker nor public writer had yet ventured to recommend submission. The Canton of Neufchatel would, it was expected, prove an exception. The aristocratic order of citizens elsewhere would also, it was anticipated, come in aid of those who should advocate that satisfaction be given to France, and that the intended propositions of the democratic cantons or members of the Diet, for placing the country in a state of defence, be rejected. Some appearances of exasperation were perceptible on those portions of the frontier in which the orders of the French Government were enforced; but the very best informed persons in Paris continued to regard the ultimate amicable arrangement of the question as undoubted.

The affairs of Spain occupy a considerable portion of the space alloted to foreign intelligence in the Paris paper before us. The accounts from Madrid were of the 3rd inst. only. They represented the communications between the capital and Andalusia as still interrupted by Gomez, ofwhom nothing certain was known in Madrid The newspapers, admitting that at first the inhabitants in the direction of Cordova, on which point Gomez was supposed to intend marching felt alarmed, assert that they had recovered their courage, and were assembling to oppose his progress. The collection of the second portion of the extraordinary contribution levied on the province of Madrid would, it was expected, be strongly opposed. From Valencia, and other places, the accounts received state that much difficulty was encountered in effecting the enrolment of recruits, and in obtaining payments on account of the forced loan. The expedition of Pablo Sanz had passed near to Santillana, but had not entered that place.

We have received private accounts and Madrid papers of the 4th inst. direct. They mention no events of importance respecting military affairs.

Advices from Bayonne of the 8th inst. state, that Don Carlos had left Escoriaza on the 6th, and that, after visiting El Orrio, he intended stopping some time at Durango, where his universal Minister, M. Erro, had already arrived. Some artillery had been sent on the 5th from Mondragon in the direction of Bilboa. Fifteen English deserters, brought by the Carlists to the frontiers of France, had arrived in Bayonne. Gomez was said to have advanced in Andalusia as far as Arjona, whithin eight leagues of Cordova.

Our Paris letters state that the Carlist chief MAROTO has been ordered by the French Government to proceed to Tours, where he is to remain, under the surveillance of the police.

M. CALOMARDE, who is reported in several French papers to have replaced M. Erro, as Prime Minister of Don Carlos, had been directed by that Prince to repair to Nice. We are assured that M Calomarde had never been at the Carlist head-quarters, but remained concealed in some part of the south of France.

Before leaving Bayonne, General Cordova having received communication of the decree of the Spanish Ministry, which exacted that public officers residing abroad without an authorization to that effect, and who did not swear to the constitution of 1812, should not be paid their salaries or pensions, immediately waited on the Spanish Consul in that city, and took the oath to the Constitution. He moreover addressed to the Government a demand to be allowed to reside in France, and since his arrival in Paris he had received a regular leave of absence for four months "for the recovery" of his health."

The Andalusian mail, the non-arrival of which had occasioned uneasiness, reached Madrid early in the morning of the 4th. It was thence inferred that Gomez had retired from the pass of Despinaperros. It was in consequence of a quarrel with the other chiefs that Maroto had been compelled to take refuge in France, and not because of a defeat.

A private letter from Cracow, dated the 29th ult. states that an Austrian had been appointed director of the police of that city, and that an officer of the same nation had been invested with the command of the militia of the republic. A solemn *Te Deum* had been chanted on that day in all the churches, to thank Heaven for the protection it had extended to the Emperor Nicholas, in sparing a existence so dear to his Polish subjects.

DISCOVERY OF A MARE'S NEST.

It will be agreed that the following passage is in the grandest style of the *Times*:—

"So 'the Peers are an irresponsible body!' Once for all, we mean to do summary justice upon this absurdity, *with the determination that henceforward no man who has any intellectual character to care for, shall ever venture to utter it again, unless for derision and scorn.*" How absolute the Thunderer is—it is his *determination*, mark that reader, and take warning!—his *determination* that "henceforward no man who has any intellectual character to care for, shall ever venture to utter again" the proposition that the Peers are an irresponsible body, "unless for derision and scorn." Observe the redundant force as well as the positiveness of the language; the thing is not to be said "henceforward," "ever," "again." What command of words, three used where any other writer would only employ one! But our readers who happen to have intellectual characters to care for, are impatient to know why they are not "henceforward" "ever" "again" to assert that the Peers are irresponsible. Why, because the *Times* has made the astounding discovery that there is no such thing as irresponsibility in any sane community. "In whatever measure, and by whatever parties a privilege of any kind is possessed," quoth the *Times*, "society has always taken care to provide a remedy for "its serious abuse, either by express statute or by *such a* "*concurrent popular interference pro hac vice* as has in "general rather overserved the emergency than failed to "meet it." In this is doubtless adumbrated the resource of the brickbat and the bludgeon, to which the *Times* has before pointed, as lying conveniently in the margin to the constitutional text. "The concurrent popular interference *pro hac vice*," is certainly a phrase of excellent smoothness for the rising of the people with sticks and stones, and it is quite true that this drastic remedy generally overserves the emergency. Therefore we like it not, and prefer a regular and steady defined and legitimate responsibility. Further, the *Times* says "If, moreover, "a branch of the Legislature shall grievously exceed its "determinate legal powers, or legally exercise those "powers to the prejudice of the public good, a constitutional prerogative is deposited in the Crown, whereby, "on the responsibility of Ministers, an adequate corrective may be applied; failing which, in extreme cases, "THE PEOPLE MAY POSSIBLY RESORT TO SUCH REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE AS (THOUGH ONLY IN POSSE) MUST "TEND ALL THE MORE, FROM THE UNCERTAINTY OF ITS "OCCURRENCE AND ISSUES, TO INCREASE AMONG PARTIES "CONCERNED THE ACCOUNTABILITY WE ARE POINTING "OUT" That is to say, revolution, or the fear of revolutionary violence, is the adequate and excellent check to the Peers' abuse of their powers!

The correlative responsibility is some control established in the laws or constitution. But where are we to look for the control correlative to the responsibility of the Peers according to the *Times*? Why the control is not to be found *in* the laws or the constitution; but in the violation of the laws and the constitution! Let the lords provoke the people to break the constitution and out tumbles their control. According to this preposterous doctrine, the resource against the abuse of a power within the constitution lies without the constitution. Sir Robert Peel gravely declared that the Lords were responsible to heaven. The *Times* makes them responsible to another state indeed—a state of revolution. According to its sage view, however, the responsibility only begins with the fear of revolutionary violence, and the Lords have their free swing of mischief short of that pitch which is likely to provoke the last convulsion.

As a curiosity we quote the passage from which our extracts are taken:—

"The primary question is, can there be such a thing as absolute irresponsibility on the part either of individuals or corporations in any sane community? Why, if we except O'Connell and his priests, as regards their influence over certain political and ecclesiastical slaves, there is not one irresponsible person, and far less an irreponsible body in all his Majesty's dominions. In whatever measure, and by whatever parties, a privilege of any kind is possessed, society has always taken care to provide a remedy for its serious abuse, either by express statute, or by such a concurrent popular interference *pro hac vice* as has in general rather overserved the emergency than failed to meet it. Thus, if a man abuses his liberty by making an aggression on his neighbour's property, character, or person, he is made to answer for it at law, by fine, imprisonment, transportation, or death. Again, if a chartered corporation like the East India Company is found to exercise a monopoly injurious to the general interests of the country, the public lose no time in diminishing or removing it by medium of their representatives. If, moreover, a branch of the Legislature shall grievously exceed its determinate legal powers, or legally exercise those powers to the prejudice of the public good, a constitutional prerogative is deposited in the Crown, whereby, on the responsibility of Ministers an adequate corrective may be applied; failing which in extreme cases, the people may possibly resort to such revolutionary violence as (though only *in posse*) must tend all the more from the uncertainty of its occurrence and issues, to increase among parties concerned the accountability we are pointing out. Nay, if even Majesty itself be deemed chargeable justly or unjustly with a long course of arbitrary and unconstitutional encroachments apart from Ministerial agency and advice, there are certain grave events in British history which show that the head of the state is as little free from responsibility as the humblest or highest of its subordinate members."

Following out the reasoning (if so we may call it) of the *Times*, the Grand Seignoris a responsible Sovereign, as any very atrocious tyranny might provoke the people of Constantinople to storm his palace, and bow-string him. The Russian Autocracts, too have been responsible, as they have had to apprehend murderous conspiracies in revenge for oppressions. But it is unnecessary to pursue further the exposure of such egregious absurdities.

Every one of common understanding must see, that there can be no Constitutional responsibility *in esse* to revolutionary violence *in posse*. A controlling power within the pale of the law is essential to political responsibility, and to no controlling power within the pale of the law, are the Peers accountable; we repeat, therefore, the truisim, that they are irresponsible, notwithstanding the awful determination of the *Times* which we have above quoted.

Before we conclude, however, let us beg it to be observed, that the *Times* does not, with the Tories and the Whigs, assert the inviolability of the Lords; but on the contrary, for the prevention of their abuse of power, it would place them under the dread of revolutionary violence. How worthy of the oracle of Conservatism is this doctrine! But as the French song says, the inconstant return to their old loves after all, and the *Times* yet inclines to the persuasive power of the brickbat and the bludgeon, or, in varnished phrase, "the concurrent popular interference *pro hac vice*."—*Examiner Sept.* 25.

MR O'CONNELL AND THE *TIMES*.

"'Twould be a sight indeed,
If one could match you"—*Shakspeare.*

Every one knows the duet in the *Beggars' Opera*—

"Why, how now, Madam Flirt,
If you thus must chatter,
And are for flinging dirt,
Let's try who best can spatter,
Madam Flirt!"

The *Times* and Mr. O'Connell are playing a match of this kind, and with such spirit on both sides that it is not easy to decide "who best can spatter."

In a letter from Mr. O'Connell to the Secretary of the General Association of Ireland this passage occurs:

"Ireland is in the throes of a political convulsion, occasioned by *the audacious insolence of such an unrespectable person as* Lord Lyndhurst, *of whom I shall say no more at present, as it will be my duty to bring in all its proper bearings before the public the hideous details of his life.* He has provoked me to it, and I have declined to act upon that provocation as long as my reply could be imputed to personal or individual resentment. *I abide my time to give the full history of all the partnerships that have distinguished his life; but I reserve them for the period of the greatest utility; that is, for the beginning of the session of parliament.*'

The *Times* interpreted or misinterpreted this as a menace to invade the privacy of Lord Lyndhurst's life, and in its amiable zeal for the amenities, and the sanctity of the hearth, launched into the following vindication of the decencies:

"*What an unredeemed and unredeemable scoundrel is this* O'Connel to make such a threat, and at such a time too! *If he has not lied more foully than it could have entered into the imagination of the Devil himself to lie,* he makes the threat with his own wife dying under his very eyes! *Oh! how long shall such a wretch as this be tolerated among civilized men?* But let him mark us well; as surely as he dares to invade the *privacy* of the life of Lord Lyndhurst, or of any other man, woman or child, that may happen, by themselves or their relatives, to be opposed to him in politics, so surely will we carry the war into his domiciles at Derrynane and Dublin, and show up the whole brood of O'Connells, young and old'

Mr. O'Connell, in reply to this attack, the character of which needs no comment, has addressed a furious epistle to the reputed conductors of the *Times*. In the commencement of his letter he declares that it is not his purpose to bandy vituperative words with creatures so naturally contemptible, and, to show in the next sentence how well he can observe so good a resolution, he proceeds thus:—

"Your *rascality is purely venal*, and has no more of individual milignity in it than inevitably belongs to beings who sell their souls to *literary assassination, and who, from their nature would be actual assassins* if they lived at the period of history when the wages of villains of that description bore a reasonable proportion to the hire you receive for a different, only because a bloodless, atrocity."

After this there is a handsome sprinkling of such terms as "foul miscreants," "vile instruments," "foul throats," "literary prostitution." If such is Mr. O'Connell's chosen language when he refrains from bandying vituperative words, what must his resources be when he resolves, as they say in Billingsgate, to give a foul mouthed assailant "as good as he brings!" What a great idea is thus conveyed of his powers of abuse yet in reserve. Yet we cannot but think that Mr. O'Connell would do more justice to his talents, and more execution upon his enemies, if he showed vice its own image, instead of merely pelting it with foul names. It is the triumph of a master to show the character of conduct without the use of a term that does not belong to reasoning or its appropriate illustrations. There is a poverty in this dirt-throwing; it seems to denote the want of keen and penetrating weapons, and the kennel is a magazine at every hand coarse enough to dabble in it. The retaliation of abuse for abuse is a duel with rotten eggs. But, says the *Chronicle*—

"No doubt we shall hear *a great deal of trashy talk* about O'Connell's coarseness, vulgarity, brutality, &c., *in his retort* upon his 'sworn foes.' What! and is *he* to be blackguarded, vilified,—abused through every mood and tense—every morning and every night,—by pharisees, renegades, and hirelings,—are his actions to be misrepresented, his motives assailed,—his family traduced,—and his own private life, which we believe to be as blameless as that of most men, menaced with libellous calumny,—is all this to be done with impunity? And if Mr. O'Connell turn upon his enemies, and meet their attacks *with their own favourite weapon*, is there to be no justification, no excuse for him? *To the winds with such dispicable cant! Away with such spurious morality!* The treatment experienced by Mr. O'Connell at the hands of Lord Lyndhurst and the Tory journalists would warrant any retaliation to which he could resort. His assistantts have outlawed themselves and are not entitled to the privileges and immunities of society Having outraged decency and trampled upon decorum in their perpetual abuse of Mr. O'Connell, they have no right to claim, or to expect moderation in his retorts.

We think that our contemporary has said more here than on cooler reflection he will approve. One man may well deserve to be rolled in the kennel, but it does not follow that it is becoming in another to perform the nasty operation on him. A scavenger may fling dirt at us, but that is no reason that we should soil our hands in turning his own practice against him; and doubly absurd appears the folly of throwing filth at one who lives in a sewer.

Neither Mr. O'Connell nor any other man should now feel annoyed or irritated by the abuse of the *Times*, and the sensitiveness betrayed in the letter of Mr O'Connell is a compliment to the power of the *Times* which it by no means deserves, and which will marvellously comfort, delight, and encourage it *

We confess that we think the whole of Mr. O'Connell's letter to the *Times* as faulty in judgment as in taste. It has the folly of a thing dashed off in a passion. Having thus far noticed it, however, we are bound though reluctantly, to quote it:—

"My object is simply to announce to you three things—

"First—That in my own name, and in the names of those who inhabit 'the domiciles of Derrynane and Dublin,' and also 'of the whole brood of O'Connells, young and old'—I hurl at you—*foul miscreants* as you are!—the most contemptuous and emphatic defiance. As far as I am personally concerned, you shall lie with the most perfect impunity. I will not resort to any means, legal or otherwise, to prevent or punish you as regards myself; neither will I condescend to contradict a single falsehood you publish. As to my family, you are equally defied to state one single fact derogatory to their private honour or personal integrity. You have the truth of their private lives flung indignantly on your *foul throats*. They are, blessed be God, unstained as they are cherished. Defiance loud and indignant, is hurled at you, *vile instrument!*—and at your more vile employers.

"Secondly—I am at present under no promise or pledge to enter upon the private life of Lord Lyndhurst—not the least; but I will pledge myself to this—that if there be not a disclaimer at any connexion between him and the above paragraph, I will inquire into his private life. The fury of your partizanship—the rabid rage with which you assail me on his behalf, would naturally excite a suspicion that there was 'something rotten' in the history of the present leader of the Tory faction. If it be so in fact and truth, and that such rottenness be of a nature to render him unfit to take a prominent part in politics, it will be my duty—and I pleidge myself to perform it—to carry his own threat, through you, into retaliatory effect, and to do that firmly and fully which you pretended to anticipate.

"Thirdly—I will not have my retaliation incomplete ——and——, insignificant as you naturally are, I will give your own histories. I will also meet your employers foot to foot. I can easily make a case, at an inconsiderable expense, to discover, by the aid of a bill in equity, all the proprietors of your paper—all those who live on the wages of your *literary prostitution*. I will feel justified, not in beginning the attack, which I have not done, but in retaliating fully on you and all your employers. 'The Last Rose of Summer' shall not be left 'blooming alone;' you shall cause his 'unlovely companion' to be dragged as soon as you please through the mud and mire of your own flinging.

"I do not condescend one remark on the turpitude of the party to which the *Times* is now attached—and whose patronage it earns by a political and personal meanness hitherto unknown in the history of British literature. You have made literary vileness a by-word. It is really discreditable to Britain that it should be known that so much atrocity—so depraved, so unprincipled, a *vileness* as the *Times* has exhibited, should have found any countenance or support. As to me, the only sentiments I entertain are those of contempt and utter defiance.

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

As for the private life of Lord Lyndhurst, it is marked by this circumstance, that all who know Lord Lyndhurst in private life esteem and like him; and he numbers among his most attached friends some of the most eminent and honoured champions of the popular cause. As for his public conduct, we think his adversaries have less reason to complain of it than his party It is enough to say that he makes the Hero of Waterloo tremble.

* P S. It has had this effect. The *Times* of Friday exultingly says—"We confess that we feel no trifling satisfaction in the proof which the yelling of the 'unredeemed and unredeemable' scoundrel' has unequivocally given to the world, that even his coarse hide is not impenetrable."

BROUGHIAMANA.

The following is the article in *Tait's Magazine*; the object is evidently enough to play off Lord Brougham against the Government, and the attempt has been seconded by the enemies of the Ministry in the London press:—

"PUBLIC DINNER TO LORD BROUGHAM.

The Reformers of Edinburgh are, we understand, about to invite their distinguished townsman, Lord Brougham, to a public dinner, upon the happy occasion of his restoration to health; and partly, no doubt, from public and political considerations. This appears a spontaneous movement spreading among allclasses ofReformersin the northern metropolis, save perhaps a few of the underling Ministerialists, who, last year, in their ignorance, *cut* O'Connell, and, having repented of it ever since, would now welcome him with open arms, if not as the leader and rallying point of the Irish people, yet as the main pillar of their party. They may perhaps require a little gentle pressure from without, to join with their neighbours in felicitating Lord Brougham upon his ability once more to stand forth as the champion of Reform; but they will not miscalculate so grievously this time.

"Whether Lord Brougham will be able to accept the invitation with due regard to his health, is perhaps doubtful; but there can be no doubt that he must be gratified with the approbation and sympathy of the Reformers of the North, even although it should be alloyed with considerable admixture of a lively sense of gratitude for his public services to come. The fact is that Lord Brougham retained a powerful hold of the heart of the country, even when it felt the most angry and impatient with what appeared gratuitous declarations against the rapid movement of Reform, by 'the child and champion of Reform.'—He had fallen off, degenerated in office, since the day that he had been elected, almost by acclamation, to represent Yorkshire; but still, *take him for all in all, where was his peer!* And, as soon as it was seen or suspected that Lord Brougham had been sacrificed by his collegues to pleasure the Court—to which he is, was, and ever will be, obnoxious, so long as light and darkness are antagonist—the heart of the nation *rebounded buck to him with the vehemence of a first love.* It will be Lord Brougham's own fault, if the confidence of the people, in his devotion to their cause, is ever again shaken. It was his own fault before.—The people are not ungrateful; and neither are they blind on one side or the other. In this city, in particular, *the paltriness, the vengeful selfishness of motive, which has animated Lord Brougham's systematic detractors of the London press, is perfectly well understood.** Had we that fearless truth-telling press which, thanks to Lord Brougham, as the earliest and ablest advocate of untaxed political knowledge, we soon shall have in all parts of the country, it would have been much better understood why so many of the Scottish Liberal editors have opened the quivers of their wrath upon him. *No one, at any rate, can allege that he abused his official patronage to to bribe the press or gratify clamorous "countrymen and lovers."* Let us not be misunderstood. We also saw much to regret and not a little to blame, in the conduct of Lord Brougham, when he last visited Scotland; and, what is more, we do so still; though we must acknowledge that, in proclaiming, to our infinite chagrin and provocation, that 'if little had been done in the past session, less would be done in the coming one'—*he understood the position, and probably the temper of the Cabinet, much better than we did. His words, unfortunately, have been fulfilled to the very letter, and he no party to their accomplishment.* But with the merely Ministerial party, all that went down at the time. It was not for declamations against the too rapid march of Reform, that the Whigs in office and out of office have used Lord Brougham ungratefully and shabbily. His great disqualification for office was, that 'he was not to be depended upon.' *He might bolt at any time, and most likely to the extreme of the popular side. The overt act with which he has been charged was intriguing to prevent the operation of the infamous Irish Coercion Bill,* which it would have been far better that he had opposed openly in the Cabinet; but, above all, he is still arraigned on the heavy charge of *having told the truth*—'*The Queen has done it all*'—which, unluckily (we say, most fortunately,) prevented father soldering and tinkering after the Duke of Wellington had been sent for, and when Sir Robert Peel was about to be summoned home. This act of inadvertence, which has for ever disqualified Lord Brougham for office, however it might be taken in the Cabinet, was well received by the country, sickened and suspicious of a Ministry holding office by a degrading tenure which they durst not shew.

"In seeking to do honour to Lord Brougham at this time, we consider that the Liberals of the North do honour to themselves. We have all sorely missed him. *Had he been able to appear in his place in Parliament during the last humiliating session—he who alone can confront and overthrow Lyndhurst—his late Colleagues would, at all events, have shewn less helpless and prostrate*; and, though, the actual results of legislation might not have been materially different, the *interests of the people would not have been ignominiously trampled down and spit upon in the Upper House while Brougham stood silent by.* The nation, in short, and the Edinburgh Reformers among the first, feel that the services of Lord Brougham are necessary to the public cause, while it shall please Heaven to spare him. It is a matter of indifference whether he shall be in or out of office. And he is more unfettered, and certainly more in his free and natural element, out of the government. Whatever a party may do, we rejoice to think that the people have always sense to appreciate their true friends, and heart to be thankful to them. And who, differing him from him the farthest, ever doubted that Henry Brougham was the friend of his country?"

This is rank injustice. In the last passage which we have marked with italics it is implied that the popular cause was not properly vindicated by the Ministers in the House of Lords. The charge is utterly groundless for nothing could be better in their respective styles than the speeches of Lord Melbourne, Lord Holland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne. All that could be done by the best intellect and the best spirit was done by these Ministers. The battle in the House of Lord was admirably fought on the part of the Ministerial leaders; the case was different, we admit, in the House of Commons. Had Lord Brougham been present he would have done much which Ministers in his absence were obliged to do for themselves, and which they did excellently well by fair force of argument, and not by furious invective, which often carries the sympathies to the side assailed.

The writer in *Tait's Magazine* says that Lord Brougham in observing that "if little had been done in the past session, less would be done in the coming one," understood the position, and probably the temper, of the Cabinet much better than the Reformers did. Now first, it is to be remarked that Lord Brougham's assertion that less would be done in the next session, taken with the context, was not the expression merely of what he thought would be the case but of what he thought *ought to be* the case. Next we have to observe, that the writer in *Tait's Magazine* insinuates that the Government has evinced a disposition to do little, which Lord Brougham was aware of when he gave promise of inaction. But has it been the fault of the Government that little or nothing has been done? Is the Ministry to be blamed because the Lords have rejected their measures, and is not the value of its attempts to be rated by the resistance offered to them by the enemies of the popular cause? But for the matter of fact, is is not true that less was done in 1835 (the coming session of which

* Note of the *Examiner*.—The writer has forgotten that *Tait's Magazine* was among "the detractors,"—the others were our able and vigilant contemporary the *Spectator*, the *True Sun*, the *Times*, the *Courier*, and the *Examiner*, and, for our own parts, we invite Mr Tait to reveal our motives.

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Lord Brougham spoke) than in 1834. All the measures of 1834 were as dust in the balance compared with the Municipal Reform in 1835.

Tait's Magazine asserts that Lord Brougham was distrusted by his colleagues, as "he might bolt at any time, and most likely to the extreme of the popular side:" Why, with the exceptions of Popular Education and Law Reform, for which we allow Lord Brougham all honour, he was one of the most backward of the Whigs. Be it remembered that, a few months before the Reform Bill was introduced, he stated that the utmost any reasonable Reformer could demand would be the enfranchisement of five or six large towns! Further, he has always opposed the Ballot; and one of his last performances, in the character of the highest judicial officer, was to screen the corruptions at Warwick. As an additional claim to the support of the Edinburgh Radicals, let us mention that he has out-Heroded Herod, out-High Churched High Church, in argument against the voluntary principle. Moreover, all the severe measures of the Grey Ministry had an unflinching advocate in Lord Brougham; and after the Littleton discovery, he, in answer to Lord Durham, insisted on the necessity for the renewal of the Coercion Act with the offensive clauses that were afterwards omitted. It is, we believe, true, as the Magazine states, that he had got the Viceroy's opinion against the renewal of the clauses; but, notwithstanding that opinion, he advocated the renewal.

The writer in *Tait's Magazine* says that Lord Brougham was, above all, arraigned on the heavy charge of having told the truth in his note to the *Times*, "*the Queen has done it all.*" It was *not* the truth—the Queen had not *done it all*, nor had she done it at all.

It is now well known that the Queen was unjustly attacked, *Lord Grizzle*, so loyal but a few days before, had turned rebel with a turn in affairs. We could say much more on this subject, thus forced upon us, but let us conclude with a warning to the Edinburgh Radicals, to think of the principles they profess before they lend themselves as cat's-paw to one who has no political principle in common with them. Let Lord Brougham have all due honour for his services as an apostle of Education and as a pioneer of Law Reform, but beyond these offices he has no claim to Radical applause.—*Examiner, October* 9.

JOB'S COMFORTERS.—TOM TOOGOOD.

Another variety of the class of Job's Comforters is Tom Toogood. Tom is a widower of five-and-forty. He is in possession of a clear two thousand a-year; and having no children, nor (so far as his most intimate friends have ever been able to discover) any relations to share his income with him, and his own personal expenses being apparently small, Tom is suspected of charity. He has the character of being one of the kindest-hearted creatures alive, one who would go through fire and water to do a service. It is generally said of him, in the common phrase, that "the good he does is unknown!" and so ingeniously has he contrived to conceal his benevolence that, for my own part, I never heard a charge of a liberal action fairly brought home to him. He "does good by stealth," it would seem, and "would blush to find it fame;" but who ever yet discovered an opportunity of putting him to the blush? But if the substantial benefits bestowed by Tom Toogood upon the unfortunate be so discreetly administered as entirely to escape detection, he is less careful to conceal his bounteous donations of pity and advice, and of that peculiar kind of consolation which places him in the category of Job's comforters.

Tom was informed that a friend of his was ruined by the failure of a speculation in hops. "You shock me!" exclaimed Tom. "Poor unfortunate devil! my heart bleeds for him. But it is his own fault: had he taken my advice this would not have happened. That he'll acknowledge, poor devil! I'm sure he will. I'll go at once and say what I can to comfort him."

"The kind-hearted creature!" exclaimed his informant.

Another of his friends was thrown from a hack-cab, by which accident three of his ribs and a leg were broken. "Poor unlucky dog!" said Tom; "I am grieved to the very soul for him. I always told him something of the kind would happen if he continued to use those cabs—I'll go to him; though, really, scenes of this kind are very distressing to me."

"What a compassionate soul is Tom Toogood!"

But let us follow him to where something more available than pity and advice was required at his hands.

Widow Workman rented of Toogood a small house at Hammersmith, where, by carrying on a little business as a milliner, she contrived to support herself and five children. The house was burnt down, and her furniture and small stock in trade, which were uninsured, were destroyed. No sooner did Toogood hear of the calamity than he hastened to the lodging where the poor woman had taken refuge. Toogood had insured the building to the full amount of its value, so that he himself was secure from loss.

"This is a sad piece of business for you, Mrs. Workman."

"Dreadful, dreadful, Sir!" said the poor widow, weeping and wringing her hands. "All gone, all gone—furniture, clothes, stock, all, all, all!"

"But how very imprudent of you not to insure! If you had followed my advice and insured your property all would have been well again."

"I did, I did, Sir; but I forgot to renew the policy."

'That was very negligent, my good Mrs. Workman. How often have I advised you to be careful about your insurance! How much had you been insured for?"

Two hundred pounds, Sir?"

"Bless my soul! Now you see the consequence of your neglect. Had you renewed your policy you would have had two hundred pounds to set you going again. But, come; let us see what can be done for you. I have come all the way from town—walked every step of it, and was caught in the rain—I have come on purpose to talk to you."

"Ah, Sir! you are an angel from heaven! You are too good for this world!" said the poor woman; her countenance brightened by a ray of hope.

"In this world of sorrow we must do what we can for each other, Mrs. Workman. But tell me, my good soul, what is it you propose doing?"

"God only knows, Sir, unless some friend will assist me."

"If you had but renewed your insurance you would have been in no need of a friend's assistance, my good creature," said Toogood, in a tone of surpasssing kindness. "But have you *no* project?"

"Why, yes, Sir; I have been thinking that with twenty pounds I might stock a stall at the Bazaar."

"Do it, do it, Mrs. Workman; I will go and inquire if there is one to let. We must not consider trouble in cases like this."

"But I have not got twenty pounds, Sir, and——" The poor woman hesitated.

"But, surely, you have some friend who will lend you twenty pounds. An industrious widow with five children has a fair claim for such assistance, God knows!"

"I have no friend who can spare the money, Sir, but I have been thinking that—I say,—Sir,—that—as I have been your tenant nine years—and—and as you are a very rich man, Mr. Toogood——"

"Ah! Mrs. Workman," said this kind-hearted creature—"I'm sure if I had it in my power to serve you in that way I would; but have you no notion of the claims I have upon me—the deal of money I am obliged to give! But, come, think again. Have you *no* friend?"

The poor creature wrung her hands and disconsolately shook her head.

"Now, you see how it is, my dear woman! If you had but followed my advice and taken care of your insurance!——But do you absolutely want as much as twenty pounds?"

"Why, Sir, to do the thing tolerably, I should; but perhaps I might contrive to begin with fifteen, or even ten."

"Well, then, Mrs. Workman, you may consider the matter as settled; for, doubtless, you can find some friend who will lend you *ten* pounds."

"No, no, no, no," cried the widow, in an agony of tears.

"Ah! Mrs. Workman," said Toogood; "I wish it was in my power to lend you the money, for, really, my heart bleeds for you. But, let me see: I'll tell you what I'll do for you. I am aware that an application of this nature must be painful to your feelings; so do you turn it over in your mind and let me know who you think would be likely to lend you the ten pounds, and I will go myself—hail, rain, or snow--and speak to him for you. I'll go to the world's end after him, I'll raise heaven and earth but I'll make him lend you the money. If you had but renewed your insurance! But it is useless to talk of what is past. When you are again set up in business mind you insure. And I'll tell you what I'll do for you, my good woman: you shall give *me* the insurance-money, and I'll go myself for you and see that the policy is properly made out. God bless you, my dear soul! keep up your spirits; I am sure you have need of them. Now be sure you let me know when you have thought of some friend I may apply to on your behalf. Ah! if you had but renewed your insurance!" He left the house, and as the door closed on him, he exclaimed, "Ah! poor devil! I'm sure my heart bleeds for her."

Is not Tom Toogood really the kindest-hearted creature alive? And surely, "the good he does *is* unknown."

We have a few more varieties of the class of Job's Comforters in store.—*New Monthly Mag. for Oct.* P*

VIOLET; OR, THE DANSEUSE.

In all the various characters of the men of fashionable notoriety which this novel presents, there is a reality, and a living, breathing fidelity, which clearly distinguishes them from the commonplace insipidities or vile caricatures sometimes palmed on the public by the would-be satirical novelists, for portraits of the times. To those who have any personal acquaintance with that part of the great world thus represented, they will be cognizable at once, as perfect and accurate types of the habits, mind, and bearing of the *caste*. As a decisive specimen of the author's power in this way, take the reasonings of two young men on the subject of marrying a dancer:—

"What do you think of her?" inquired Mr. Harcourt, in an agitated tone of voice.

"As to looks?—that she is beautiful."

"D'Arcy, I am desperately in love with that girl."

"Yes—it is a pity she thinks she can marry you."

"Oh, but she has no reason for thinking so, and I doubt if she does: in fact, I have to-night been playing a desperate game with her. I talked of going abroad, and dropped a few words as if I meant to cut her."

"Have you ever thought of trying her affection? It does answer occasionally, you know. Have you flattered her sufficiently? have you adored her sufficiently?"

"Oh, everything! She is proof against every attack."

"Then she must think you a marrying man. How very unlucky you are, my poor fellow! It is the worst notion she could have taken into her head. I do not know how to advise you."

"I am passionately in love—there is nothing I have not done."

"Why, I am not so sure of that—you are so d——d indolent. Have you sworn oaths enough? Good Heavens? I would feign Catholic, and bring to the hammer every saint in the calendar."

"Oh, don't be a fool, D'Arcy, when I am distracted."

"Seriously, then, have you tried suicide?"

"No; I have not yet."

"Well, then, go on that tack to-night,—blowing your brains out—mind, poisoning or drowning does not much touch a woman now-a-days;—but they don't like fire-arms."

"But if that fail?"

"In that case, I cannot help you. With those eyes, the girl has no business to be coy; and I am much mistaken if her mother ought not to be put in the pillory for her very virtue."

"But my Emily!" exclaimed Harcourt, in a love-sick voice; "give me your candid opinion of her, D'Arcy. I can bear to hear anything from you."

"Well, I think her very handsome; magnificent eyes, and the figure of a goddesss. I should like her myself."

"But would you marry her?"

"Marry her! I marry her?—*No!*—My ideas on that point may be uncommon, but they are unalterable."

"Then, what would you say if I told you I had serious thoughts of it?"

It was a faint but bitterly-sneering laugh with which D'Arcy replied to this appeal.

"Simply," he answered in words at last, "that if you ever found reason to repent your choice, you would deserve no pity. The world would despise your weakness—I should, for one; and you would live to curse the most irretrievable folly you could possibly commit. For Heaven's sake, Harcourt, do not be such a fool!" continued Mr. d'Arcy, with hushed vehemence;—"Marry that girl!—an opera-dancer! and the daughter of that woman, whose very outside better-seeming is a greater abomination than the undisguised profligacy of that little French devil I showed you last night! Never—never! I beseech you, Harcourt! Think twice of such perdition as this act of madness would be!"

"Ah! you have no heart, and are incapable of comprehending me."

"Possibly, in your acceptation of the term; but you asked me for the truth—I have given it you in all its nakedness, and would tell it you, again and again, to save you from such a fate as this,—a fate in which it amazes me that you can even dream of involving yourself."

"But you make no allowance for circumstances. She is virtuous; and would not such a creature as that make venial any error I might commit?"

"No; there are some things that not any number, or any quality, of *such creatures* can palliate."

"You are a brute, D'Arcy."

"Thank you," replied Mr. d'Arcy, calmly: "you requested my advice, and I bestowed it generously: if the truth offend, I am blameless. So now let us go and hear 'Jephthah's Daughter.'"—*New Monthly Magazine for October.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

A notice has been issued by the Directors of the East India Company, signifying that it is their intention to increase the interest on India Bonds from 3¼ to 3½ per cent., and those securities have in consequence advanced also, say from 5s discount to 4s. premium. The notice is as under:—

"At a Court of Directors of the East India Company held on Tuesday the 20th Sept. 1836—

"Resolved, that the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer having announced to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, at an interview which they had with him yesterday at his desire, that it was his intention to notify to-day an increase of the interest upon the Exchequer Bills in the course of being exchanged to two-pence per day, the interest upon the Company's Bond Debt be raised from two pounds ten shillings to three pounds ten shillings per cent. per annum, commencing from this day."

National Debt.—The following notice has also appeared:—

"The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having the certified to Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act. 10 Geo. IV. cap. 7, sec. 1, that the actual surplus revene of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended the 5th of July 1836, amounted to the sum of £1,796,033: 2: 5½d., the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice that the sum of £440,001: 15: 7d (being one-fourth part of the said surplus of £1,796,033: 2: 5½d.) will be applied, under the provisions of the said Act, between the 12th day of October 1836, and the 5th day of January 1837, to the following purposes, viz:

"To be applied to the purchase of Exchequer (Supply) Bills carrying interest after the rate of 1½d. per cent. per diem,	£421,900	15	7
"To be applied to the purchase of Stock 3½ per cents. 1818, under the provisions of Act 58 Geo. III. cap. 69.	27,100	0	0
	£449,000	15	7
"And interest receivable on account of donations and bequests to be applied to the purchase of stock,	256	3	5
"Total,	£449,256	19	0

(Signed) "S Higham Comptr.-General.

"National Debt Office, Sept. 30, 1836

City, Saturday.—There has been a good deal of business doing in the English market this week, and some heavy sales have been effected, which have caused a considerable decline in the Funds. On Monday the Consols were 89¾, for money. On Thursday they closed at 87⅞, with every appearance of a farther decline, but yesterday the market rallied ¼ per cent., and the Consols for the Account closed at 88⅜ buyers, with a much better appearance; when the market opened this morning they were offered at 88⅜, and remain steady. Exchequer Bills continue heavy, notwithstanding the Chancellor of the Exchequer's notice to the parties holding the bills advertised to be paid off, that they may exchange them for new bills, bearing interest at 2d. per day. The India Company have increased the interest on India Bonds to £3: 10s. The Foreign Market has been influenced by the depression in the English Securities, and all kinds are heavy. Dutch has declined ¾ per cent. Belgian about 2. Russian 3, Spanish 6, and Portuguese about the same. The Share Market is quite neglected, and prices rather upon the decline.

MISCELLANEA.

Asylum for Aged and Decayed Freemasons.—We most earnestly direct the attention of our Brethren in India to this Asylum. It is an institution worthy of their support; however distant they may be from the scene of want, they may rest assured that many worthy Brethren plead at this moment for small contributions which will not be missed, yet would, by their aggregate, effect the wished for object. Messrs Prescott Grote and Co. are the Bankers, who will cheerfully receive any contributions.

Bro. Dr. Burnes will shortly proceed to India, on his professional employment. He will be found a useful coadjutor to Major Macdonald, and we refer such of our Brethren in the East, as may be anxious to cultivate the acquaintance of an accomplished Mason, to profit by the opportunity.

Lord Elphinstone, who is about to proceed to Madras as Governor, having been raised to the degree of Master Mason in the Lodge of "*Friendship*," No. 6, has given great earnest of Masonic promise; and will, we are confident, use the means of promulgating our tenets in the extensive scene over which he is called upon to preside. We congratulate the Madras Masons and the community on the appointment of this distinguished nobleman.—*Masonic Quarterly Review.*

Miss Jewsbury's description of Mrs. Hemans' personal appearance, which Mr. Chorley quotes by way of acknowledgement that his own powers fail before the figure, is more clear and attractive, although slightly tinged with romance. The following are the most graphic and striking passages of this description.

She was lovely without being beautiful; her movements were features; and if a blind man had been privileged to pass his hand over the silken length of hair, that when unbraided flowed round her like a veil, he would have been justified in expecting softness and a love of softness, beauty and a perception of beauty, to be distinctive traits of her mind.

* * * * *

Any thing abstract or scientific was unintelligible and distasteful to her; knowledge was extensive and various, but, true to the first principle of her nature, it was poetry that she sought in history, scenery, character, and religious belief—poetry that guided all her studies, governed all her thoughts, coloured all her conversation. Her nature was at once simple and profound; there was no room in her mind for philosophy, or in her heare for ambition—one was filled by imagination, the other engrossed by tenderness. Her strength and her weakness alike lay in her affections; these would sometimes make her weep at a word—at others imbue her with courage; so that she was alternately a "falcon-hearted dove," and "a reed shaken with the wind." Her voice was a sad, sweet melody, her spirits reminded me of an old poet's description of the orange-tree, with its

Golden lamps hid in a night of green,

or of those Spanish gardens where the pomegranate grows beside the cypress. Her gladness was like a burst of sunlight; and if in her depression she resembled night, it was night wearing her stars.—*Atlas, September* 18.

The King of Sweden is reported to be desirous of incorporating Norway with Sweden. But to this scheme the Emperor of Russia is hostile, and hence considerable coolness has arisen between Nicholas and Bernadotte. The former refers to the treaties of 1814 and 1815, which do not permit the union; but his Swedish Majesty retorts, that the treaty of Vienna did not stand in the way of Russian projects on Poland. What the Norwegians may think or do, seems not to have entered into the calculations of either Monarch: yet the Norwegians have shown before now that they can both resolve and act.—*Spectator.*

It may be interesting to some of our readers to know that Captain Skinner entertains a favourable view of steam navigation to India, by the route of the Desert, the rivers Tigris or Euphrates, and the Persian Gulf. His experience, however, scarcely bears out his opinion. He made his descent in the country flooded; yet even then, his boat though of a small draught, grounded six times during four and twenty hours in the Euphrates. That the passage can be made, is no doubt true. But what *can* be done under a favourable conjunction of circumstances, and what can be done with regularity and profit, are two distinct things.—*Ibid.*

Lord Melbourne and the Church.—Lord Melbourne has given a practical demonstration of attachment to the best interests of the establishment. His lordship is patron of the very populous, but very ill endowed church of Greasley, in this county, in the parish of which the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Stamford and Warrington, and others, have considerable property. The income of the living is so small, that the vicar has hitherto been compelled to engage in the services of another and a distant parish, and to carry on the duties of a school, to enable him to make a provision for himelf and family. Lord Melbourne has subscribed the sum of 1,000*l.* towards increasing the income of the living, with the hope that such additions to his donation may be obtained, as to render it adequate to the maintenance of the vicar without his engaging in any other duties whatever, but those of the parish alone. He has, moreover, subscribed the sum of 1,000*l* towards repairing the church, and making free accommodation for the poor. We recently recorded that his lordship, at the request of the Archdeacon of Nottingham, had rebuilt the chancel of the church, and given to the parish an additional burial ground, which was consecrated last summer.—

Improvement in the Parks.—On Monday morning the Commissioners of Woods and Forests engaged a number of workmen to cleanse and entirely drain the Serpentine river, for the purpose of discovering and afterwards filling up the numerous dangerous holes in its bed, which have proved fatal to so many inexperienced bathers. The workmen have commenced erecting a dam entirely across the river on the eastern side of the new bridge, at Kensington gardens. The improvements have also commenced in Hyde park, on a most extensive scale. The handsome new brick lodge is completed for Mr. Humbry, the principal keeper of the park, and is situated only a few yards from the old one, which is to be immediately pulled down. By the command of the Duke of Sussex (as Ranger of the park), there is to be a superb grand carriage and foot entrance into the park from the Uxbridge road in front of Hyde park place: the whole of the remaining and unsightly brick wall, extending to Bayswater, is to be immediately taken down, and light iron railings are to be substituted. All the hollows in the deer park will be filled up and levelled, and the two beautiful springs have already been cleared out, and properly paled in. Gravel-walks are to be made in various parts of the park, communicating to the bridge over the Serpentine. These, with the young plantations, which it is in contemplation to make in various parts of the park, will present a great improvement. Four handsome lodges for the keepers belonging to the interior of St. James's park are to be immediately built.—*Examiner, Sept.* 11.

Alteration of the Criminal Law.—In addition to the bill allowing counsel for prisoners to address a jury on their behalf, the following important alteration in the criminal law was made during the last Session of Parliament, and which is not generally known:—By an act passed about four years ago, in all cases where a prisoner was tried who had previously been convicted of felony, evidence of such previous conviction was allowed to be given on his trial, by the production of a certificate of such conviction, signed by the Clerk of the Arraigns, and the testimony of a witness who identified the prisoner as the person named in such certificate; and two questions were left for the decision of the jury—the guilt or innocence of the prisoner of the offence for which he was then placed on his trial, and whether he was the party named in such certificate. In practice, however, this appeared to the learned Judges to be an undue interference with the merits of the second case, and calculated to prejudice the jury. The consequece was, that the act was repealed, and by the new law it is directed that the evidence of a prisoner's previous conviction shall only be given in cases where such prisoner shall call witnesses to character, and then for the purpose of rebutting their testimony.—*Ibid.*

Lord Brougham and the Edinburgh Radicals.—We are not altogether satisfied with the proposition of the Radicals of Edinburgh to give a dinner to Lord Brougham. We shall never, we trust, forget the great services of that Noble and Learned Lord, his exertions for the diffusion of education, and his able advocacy of the cause of the people in the times when Reform was not in the ascendant. But *in attempting to play off his Lordship against the present Ministers, do the Edinburgh Radicals forget what took place at the dinner to Lord Grey, when Lord Durham produced such a powerful effect by the manly and straightforward reproof he administered to his Lordship?* We wish not to dwell on the faults of the Noble and Learned Lord, and we are far from wishing that his services should not be held in recollection by the Edinburgh Radicals; but they should also remember that *it was the Noble and Learned Lord who declared, when last in Scotland, that Reform was going on too rapidly*, and that the Lords were a useful check on the Commons. We beseech Reformers at Edinburgh and elsewhere not to allow themselves to be led by arts or intrigues from what is useful to the common cause. Let them bear in mind that division among Reformers is the triumph of Toryism. Mutual forbearance ought to be the motto of Reformers.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Royal Asiatic Society.—Sir Alexander Johnstone in the chair.—Captain Cogan, of the Indian navy, who navigated to this country the noble seventy-four gun-ship the Liverpool, presented by the Imaum of Muscat to his majesty, attended and received from the hands of the president the diploma of an honorary member, which the society had unanimously conferred on his highness, in order that he might convey the same to the Imaum on his return to Muscat, whither he is now on the eve of sailing in command of the beautiful yacht sent to that ruler by the King of England. The document is splendidly written on royal paper, besprinkled with gold rolled in silk, and finally enclosed in a velvet-covered case, sealed with the seal of the society. The chairman read a minute on the occasion, in which he pointed out the maritime power of the Imaum, whose possession on the coast, and navy, gave him the control of the Persian and Arabian Gulfs; while his occupation of Zanzebar enabled him, at pleasure, to put an end to the slave-trade, 65,000 annually, between the north-east coasts of Africa and the eastern seas. *Saeed Sultan Ben Hamed* may indeed be considered as a valuable ally to England and British India. He has already aided the Indian navy in putting down piracy in the Persian Gulf; and he has expressed his readiness to assist in abolishing the odious slave-trade, to which we have just alluded. His own position is one of growing strength, and he is a man of great vigor of mind, energy, and comprehensive views. Looking even to the Euphrates expedition, and to the future when that and other Asiatic rivers may become the sites of competition and contest, not in science, but in war for the dominion of the East, the expediency of cultivating the best understanding with this friendly prince needs no demonstration; and we trust that the interchange of the courtesies we have mentioned will tend materially to promote this desirable end.

Sir C. Forbes and Col. Franklin cordially concurred in the sentiments of the chairman's minute. A becoming letter was addressed to the Imaum, in which the committee expressed the pleasure it afforded them to approach a sovereign whose desire it appeared to be to introduce moral and political improvements among the people whom he governed; and they solicited from him such information as might promote the objects of the Asiatic Society, and prove beneficial to both countries. Captain Cogan took leave, highly gratified by his mission; and said he was convinced the compliment thus paid would be very acceptable to the Imaum.—*Metropolitan Mag. for Oct.*

French Steamers.—A grand French enterprise of steamers in the Mediterranean is nearly completed. Ten of them, each of five hundred tons, and magnificently fitted up on English models, are in the port of Marseilles, ready to commence the service. There are to be two lines, one from Marseilles to Constantinople, the other from Athens to Alexandria. They will intersect each other at the little island of Syra, and exchange passengers and despatches. Between Marseilles and Constantinople they will touch at Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina, Malta, Syra, and Smyrna. The departures will be so managed that three times per month three steamers, one coming from Marseilles, the second from Constantinople and Smyrna, and the third from Alexandria, will arrive at the central station at Syra; so that a person at Marseilles can receive on the twenty-ninth day an answer to a letter written to Constantinople or Alexandria, while at present forty-five or fifty days are employed in going and returning between Marseilles and either of those places.—*Ibid.*

Newspaper Statistics.—In Spain, there are 12 newspapers; in Portugal, 17; in Switzerland, 36; in Belgium, 62; in Denmark, 80; in Austria, 82; in Russia and Poland, 84; in Holland, 179; in Great Britain, 274; in Prussia 288; in the other Germanic States, 315; in Australia, 9; in Africa, 12; in Asia, 27; and in America, 1138. The total number of newspapers published in Europe, is 2148.—*New Monthly Magazine, for October.*

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